

1. A causal LTI system is implemented with the difference equation

$$y(n) = x(n) + 0.9y(n - 5).$$

- (a) Find and sketch the impulse response of the system.
 (b) Find the dc gain of the system.
 (c) Find the steady-state value of the step-response of the system.
2. An LTI system has impulse response

$$h(n) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n\right) u(n).$$

- (a) Derive a difference equation to implement the system. Show your work.
 (b) Find the poles and zeros of the system. Sketch the pole/zero diagram.
3. A causal LTI system is implemented by the difference equation

$$y(n) = x(n) + y(n - 1) - y(n - 2).$$

- (a) Find the impulse response $h(n)$. Express $h(n)$ without j .
 (b) Find the poles and zeros of the system. Sketch the pole/zero diagram.
 (c) Classify the system as stable/unstable.
4. An LTI system has impulse response

$$h(n) = 3(0.8)^n u(n).$$

Find the output signal $y(n)$ produced by input signal

$$x(n) = 2(0.9)^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) u(n).$$

You need not find $y(n)$ exactly. Express $y(n)$ as accurately as possible without computing the residues in the partial fraction expansion. Your answer should not contain j .

5. The impulse responses and pole-zero diagrams of eight LTI systems are shown on the next page — but they are out of order. Match the systems by completing the table.

Pole-zero diagram	Impulse response
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8

